SPE RESPONSE FOR CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Paper No.: _____

DATE : 06/07/2007

TO SPE OF : ART UNIT 1700 (1755)

SUBJECT : Request for Certificate of Correction on Patent No.: 7,160,837
Attn: Lynn Hailey

A response is requested with respect to the accompanying request for a certificate of correction.

Please complete this form and return with file, within 7 days to:
Certificates of Correction Branch - PK 3-922
Palm location **7580** - Tel. No. 305-8309

With respect to the change(s) requested, correcting Office and/or Applicant's errors, should the patent read as shown in the certificate of correction? No new matter should be introduced, nor should the scope or meaning of the claims be changed.

Ok to make dependency change in claim 10 as requested in C of C?

Ernest C. White, LIE305-8339
Certificates of Correction Branch

Thank You For Your Assistance

The request for issuing the above-identified correction(s) is hereby:
Note your decision on the appropriate box.

☐ **Approved**	**All** changes apply.
☒ **Approved in Part**	Specify below which changes **do not** apply.
☒ **Denied**	State the reasons for denial below.

Comments:

Claim 10 (orig. cl. 26) depended from cl. 8 (orig. cl. 21) and was never amended to depend from cl. 13 (orig. cl. 2). Amending the claim now requires renumbering of additional claims - See Attachments

J.A. LORENGO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

SPE Art

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 7,160,837

DATED : January 9, 2007

INVENTOR(S) : Norifumi HASEGAWA

It is certified that an error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 8, line 41 (claim 10, line 2), "8" should read – 13 –; and

Column 10, line 25 (claim 25, line 7), delete "insoluble".

Mailing address of sender:

Patent No. 7,160,837

No. of add'l copies
@ .30 per page

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MAY 24 2007

CC

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re U.S. Patent No. 7,160,837	
Norifumi HASEGAWA	Examiner: Patricia L. Hailey
Issued: January 9, 2007	
Serial No.: 10/667,974	Art Unit: 1755
Filed: September 23, 2003	
For: MIXED CONDUCTOR AND MIXED CONDUCTOR PRODUCING METHOD	

Certificate
MAY 24 2007
of Correction

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

It is respectfully requested that a Certificate of Correction per the attached be issued for the captioned patent.

Please note that claim 8 (original claim 21) and claim 10 (original claim 26) are redundant. Claim 10, presented as claim 26, was intended to depend from claim 2 which issued as claim 13.

A check in the amount of $100.00 is submitted herewith to cover the fee required by 37 CFR 1.20(a).

Respectfully submitted,
BACON & THOMAS, PLLC

By: George A. Loud
Registration No. 25,814

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Date: May 21, 2007

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Claims as issued

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1(currently amended). A mixed conductor in the form of a single material comprising an electron conductor portion made of an inorganic material and a proton conductor portion made of an inorganic material, said electron conductor portion and said proton conductor portion being fixed together by at least one of covalent bonding, intercalation and inclusion so as not to dissolve in water.

2 (currently amended). A mixed conductor in the form of a single material comprising an electron conductor portion ~~made of an inorganic material obtained by carbonizing an organic material~~ and a proton conductor portion made of an inorganic material, said electron conductor portion and said proton conductor portion being fixed together by at least one of covalent bonding, intercalation and inclusion, and wherein said electron conductor portion is made of an inorganic material obtained by carbonizing an organic material.

3(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim 1, wherein said electron conductor portion is obtained by carbonizing at least one organic compound selected from the group consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons and derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons and aromatic hydrocarbons.

4(canceled).

3
5(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim 1, wherein said electron conductor portion is a carbonaceous material selected from the group consisting of graphite and carbon nanotubes.

4
6(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim 1, wherein said proton conductor portion contains at least one member selected from the group consisting of phosphorus-containing compounds, sulfur-containing compounds, carboxylic acids, and inorganic solid-state acids.

5
7(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim 1, wherein the electron conductor portion is fixed to the proton conductor portion by a covalent bond.

8(canceled).

9(canceled).

6
10(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim 1, wherein said electron conductor portion has consecutive carbon-carbon bonds including a carbon-carbon double bond.

7
11(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim 1, wherein said electron conductor portion is obtained by carbonizing an organic compound having one of or both of a carbon-carbon double bond and a carbon-carbon triple bond.

8 17
12(currently amended). A method for producing a mixed conductor in the form of a single material comprising:

a first step of obtaining a high molecular precursor by polymerizing an organic compound having one of or both of a carbon-carbon double bond and a carbon-carbon triple bond with a proton conducting material; and

a second step of pyrolyzing the precursor obtained in the first step in an inert atmosphere.

22
~~13~~(currently amended). A method for producing a mixed conductor in the form of a single material comprising:

a first step of obtaining a high molecular precursor by dispersing a proton conducting material into an organic compound polymer having one of or both of a carbon-carbon double bond and a carbon-carbon triple bond; and

a second step of pyrolyzing the precursor obtained in the first step in an inert atmosphere.

18
~~14~~(previously presented). The mixed conductor producing method according to claim 17 ~~12~~, wherein the organic compound having one of or both of the carbon-carbon double bond and the carbon-carbon triple bond is an aliphatic hydrocarbon or an aromatic hydrocarbon.

19
~~15~~(previously presented). The mixed conductor producing method according to claim 18 ~~14~~, wherein said organic compound is at least one member selected from the group consisting of polyacetylene, resorcinol, phenol, phenylphenol, polyaniline, polypyrrole, polythiophene, phenylphosphonic acid, and phenylsilane alkoxide.

20 17
~~16~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor producing method according to claim ~~12~~, wherein said proton conducting material is at least one member selected from the group consisting of phosphoric acid, phosphates, sulfuric acid, sulfates, tungsten oxide hydroxide, rhenium oxide hydroxide, silicon oxide, tin oxide, ~~zirconia~~ zirconium oxide, tungstophosphoric acid, and tungstosilicic acid.

23
~~17~~(currently amended). A mixed conductor producing method wherein an organic compound having a π bond is dehydration-condensation polymerized and bound with a compound having movable protons to obtain a precursor having proton conduction, and [[an]] energy is applied to said precursor under an inert gas atmosphere to thereby impart electron conduction to the precursor.

24
~~18~~(currently amended). A mixed conductor in the form of a single material comprising an electron conductor portion made of an inorganic material and a proton conductor portion made of an inorganic material, said electron conductor portion and said proton conductor portion being fixed together to form a catalyst support ~~insoluble~~ which does not dissolve in water and a noble metal catalyst supported on said catalyst.

21
~~19~~(original). The mixed conductor producing method according to claim ~~12~~ 17, comprising a third step of causing the precursor burned in the second step to support a noble metal catalyst.

25
~~20~~(currently amended). A mixed conductor in the form of a single material comprising an electron conductor portion made of an inorganic material obtained by carbonizing an inorganic material and a proton conductor portion made of an inorganic material, said electron conductor portion and said proton conductor portion being fixed together to form a catalyst support ~~insoluble~~ which does not dissolve in water and a noble metal catalyst supported on said catalyst support.

8
~~21~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim 1 wherein said electron conductor portion is selected from the group consisting of carbonaceous materials, gold, palladium, platinum, magnesium, lithium, titanium, and alloys thereof; and

the proton conductor portion is made of at least one member selected from the group consisting of carbonic acid, boric acid, phosphoric acid, phosphoric acid esters,

sulfuric acid, sulfuric acid esters, tungsten oxide hydroxide, rhenium oxide hydroxide, silicon oxide, tin oxide, ~~zirconia~~ zirconium oxide, tungstophosphoric acid, and tungstosilicic acid.

9
~~22~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim ~~21~~ 8 wherein said electron conductor portion is a carbonaceous material.

14
~~23~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim ~~22~~ 13 wherein said proton conductor portion is formed of phosphoric acid groups and said carbonaceous material has a graphite structure.

15
~~24~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim ~~22~~ 13 wherein said proton conductor portion is at least one member selected from the group consisting of phosphoric acid, phosphates, sulfuric acid, sulfates, tungsten oxide hydroxide, rhenium oxide hydroxide, silicon oxide, tin oxide, ~~zirconia~~ zirconium oxide, tungstophosphoric acid, and tungstosilicic acid.

16
~~25~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim ~~24~~ 15 wherein said electron conductor portion has a graphite structure.

10 ~~26~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according
2 to claim ~~20~~ 8 wherein said electron conductor portion is selected from the group consisting of carbonaceous materials, gold, palladium, platinum, magnesium, lithium, titanium, and alloys thereof; and

the proton conductor portion is made of at least one member selected from the group consisting of carbonic acid, boric acid, phosphoric acid, phosphoric acid esters, sulfuric acid, sulfuric acid esters, tungsten oxide hydroxide, rhenium oxide hydroxide, silicon oxide, tin oxide, ~~zirconia~~ zirconium oxide, tungstophosphoric acid, and tungstosilicic acid.

11

~~27~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim ~~26~~ 10 wherein said electron conductor portion is a carbonaceous material.

12 ~~28~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim ~~27~~ 11 wherein said proton conductor portion is formed of phosphoric acid groups and said carbonaceous material has a graphite structure.

26

~~29~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim ~~28~~ 25 wherein said proton conductor portion is at least one member selected from the group consisting of phosphoric acid, phosphates, sulfuric acid, sulfates, tungsten oxide hydroxide, rhenium oxide hydroxide, silicon oxide, tin oxide, ~~zirconia~~ zirconium oxide, tungstophosphoric acid, and tungstosilicic acid.

27

~~30~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim ~~29~~ wherein said electron conductor portion has a graphite structure.

28 26

1 ~~31~~(new). A mixed conductor in the form of a single material comprising an electron conductor portion made of an inorganic material and a proton conductor portion made of an inorganic material, said electron conductor portion and said proton conductor portion being fixed together by intercalation so as not to dissolve in water.

29

~~32~~(new). A mixed conductor in the form of a single material comprising an electron conductor portion made of an inorganic material and a proton conductor portion made of an inorganic material, said electron conductor portion and said proton conductor portion being fixed together by inclusion so as not to dissolve in water.

Claims if cl. 26 had been amended to depend from cl. 2

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1 1(currently amended). A mixed conductor in the form of a single material comprising an electron conductor portion made of an inorganic material and a proton conductor portion made of an inorganic material, said electron conductor portion and said proton conductor portion being fixed together by at least one of covalent bonding, intercalation and inclusion so as not to dissolve in water.

10 2(currently amended). A mixed conductor in the form of a single material comprising an electron conductor portion ~~made of an inorganic material obtained by carbonizing an organic material~~ and a proton conductor portion made of an inorganic material, said electron conductor portion and said proton conductor portion being fixed together by at least one of covalent bonding, intercalation and inclusion, and wherein said electron conductor portion is made of an inorganic material obtained by carbonizing an organic material.

2 3(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim 1, wherein said electron conductor portion is obtained by carbonizing at least one organic compound selected from the group consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons and derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons and aromatic hydrocarbons.

4(canceled).

5(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim 1, wherein said electron conductor portion is a carbonaceous material selected from the group consisting of graphite and carbon nanotubes.

6(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim 1, wherein said proton conductor portion contains at least one member selected from the group consisting of phosphorus-containing compounds, sulfur-containing compounds, carboxylic acids, and inorganic solid-state acids.

7(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim 1, wherein the electron conductor portion is fixed to the proton conductor portion by a covalent bond.

8(canceled).

9(canceled).

10(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim 1, wherein said electron conductor portion has consecutive carbon-carbon bonds including a carbon-carbon double bond.

11(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim 1, wherein said electron conductor portion is obtained by carbonizing an organic compound having one of or both of a carbon-carbon double bond and a carbon-carbon triple bond.

12(currently amended). A method for producing a mixed conductor in the form of a single material comprising:

a first step of obtaining a high molecular precursor by polymerizing an organic compound having one of or both of a carbon-carbon double bond and a carbon-carbon triple bond with a proton conducting material; and

a second step of pyrolyzing the precursor obtained in the first step in an inert atmosphere.

22 ~~13~~(currently amended). A method for producing a mixed conductor in the form of a single material comprising:

a first step of obtaining a high molecular precursor by dispersing a proton conducting material into an organic compound polymer having one of or both of a carbon-carbon double bond and a carbon-carbon triple bond; and

a second step of pyrolyzing the precursor obtained in the first step in an inert atmosphere.

18 ~~14~~(previously presented). The mixed conductor producing method according to claim ~~12~~ 17, wherein the organic compound having one of or both of the carbon-carbon double bond and the carbon-carbon triple bond is an aliphatic hydrocarbon or an aromatic hydrocarbon.

19 ~~15~~(previously presented). The mixed conductor producing method according to claim ~~14~~ 18, wherein said organic compound is at least one member selected from the group consisting of polyacetylene, resorcinol, phenol, phenylphenol, polyaniline, polypyrrole, polythiophene, phenylphosphonic acid, and phenylsilane alkoxide.

20 ~~16~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor producing method according to claim 12, wherein said proton conducting material is at least one member selected from the group consisting of phosphoric acid, phosphates, sulfuric acid, sulfates, tungsten oxide hydroxide, rhenium oxide hydroxide, silicon oxide, tin oxide, ~~zirconia~~ zirconium oxide, tungstophosphoric acid, and tungstosilicic acid.

23 ~~17~~(currently amended). A mixed conductor producing method wherein an organic compound having a π bond is dehydration-condensation polymerized and bound with a compound having movable protons to obtain a precursor having proton conduction, and [[an]] energy is applied to said precursor under an inert gas atmosphere to thereby impart electron conduction to the precursor.

24 ~~18~~(currently amended). A mixed conductor in the form of a single material comprising an electron conductor portion made of an inorganic material and a proton conductor portion made of an inorganic material, said electron conductor portion and said proton conductor portion being fixed together to form a catalyst support ~~insoluble~~ which does not dissolve in water and a noble metal catalyst supported on said catalyst.

21 ~~19~~(original). The mixed conductor producing method according to claim ~~12~~ 17, comprising a third step of causing the precursor burned in the second step to support a noble metal catalyst.

25 ~~20~~(currently amended). A mixed conductor in the form of a single material comprising an electron conductor portion made of an inorganic material obtained by carbonizing an inorganic material and a proton conductor portion made of an inorganic material, said electron conductor portion and said proton conductor portion being fixed together to form a catalyst support ~~insoluble~~ which does not dissolve in water and a noble metal catalyst supported on said catalyst support.

8 ~~21~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim 1 wherein said electron conductor portion is selected from the group consisting of carbonaceous materials, gold, palladium, platinum, magnesium, lithium, titanium, and alloys thereof; and

the proton conductor portion is made of at least one member selected from the group consisting of carbonic acid, boric acid, phosphoric acid, phosphoric acid esters,

sulfuric acid, sulfuric acid esters, tungsten oxide hydroxide, rhenium oxide hydroxide, silicon oxide, tin oxide, ~~zirconia~~ zirconium oxide, tungstophosphoric acid, and tungstosilicic acid.

9 ~~22~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim ~~21~~ 8 wherein said electron conductor portion is a carbonaceous material.

11 ~~23~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim ~~2~~ 10 wherein said proton conductor portion is formed of phosphoric acid groups and said carbonaceous material has a graphite structure.

12 ~~24~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim ~~2~~ 10 wherein said proton conductor portion is at least one member selected from the group consisting of phosphoric acid, phosphates, sulfuric acid, sulfates, tungsten oxide hydroxide, rhenium oxide hydroxide, silicon oxide, tin oxide, ~~zirconia~~ zirconium oxide, tungstophosphoric acid, and tungstosilicic acid.

13 ~~25~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim ~~24~~ 12 wherein said electron conductor portion has a graphite structure.

14 ~~26~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim ~~21~~ 22 wherein said electron conductor portion is selected from the group consisting of carbonaceous materials, gold, palladium, platinum, magnesium, lithium, titanium, and alloys thereof; and

the proton conductor portion is made of at least one member selected from the group consisting of carbonic acid, boric acid, phosphoric acid, phosphoric acid esters, sulfuric acid, sulfuric acid esters, tungsten oxide hydroxide, rhenium oxide hydroxide, silicon oxide, tin oxide, ~~zirconia~~ zirconium oxide, tungstophosphoric acid, and tungstosilicic acid.

15

~~27~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim ~~26~~ wherein said electron conductor portion is a carbonaceous material.

14

16 ~~28~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim ~~27~~ wherein said proton conductor portion is formed of phosphoric acid groups and said carbonaceous material has a graphite structure.

15

26 ~~29~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim ~~20~~ 25 wherein said proton conductor portion is at least one member selected from the group consisting of phosphoric acid, phosphates, sulfuric acid, sulfates, tungsten oxide hydroxide, rhenium oxide hydroxide, silicon oxide, tin oxide, ~~zirconia~~ zirconium oxide, tungstophosphoric acid, and tungstosilicic acid.

27 ~~30~~(currently amended). The mixed conductor in the form of a single material according to claim ~~29~~ wherein said electron conductor portion has a graphite structure.

26

28 ~~31~~(new). A mixed conductor in the form of a single material comprising an electron conductor portion made of an inorganic material and a proton conductor portion made of an inorganic material, said electron conductor portion and said proton conductor portion being fixed together by intercalation so as not to dissolve in water.

29 ~~32~~(new). A mixed conductor in the form of a single material comprising an electron conductor portion made of an inorganic material and a proton conductor portion made of an inorganic material, said electron conductor portion and said proton conductor portion being fixed together by inclusion so as not to dissolve in water.